

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 5,797.

Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.—16 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SPAIN ABOUT TO SPRING A SURPRISE WHAT SAGASTA NOW DEMANDS. UNCLE SAM'S CONDITIONS. ON THE AMERICAN PEACE ENVOYS.

Journal Correspondent Learns at M. Delcasse's Banquet of Claims Suddenly Advanced Which Will Set the Commissioners at Loggerheads.

THE American and the Spanish Peace Commissioners sat down to breakfast together in Paris yesterday morning, the guests of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was an important—a memorable—occasion, and the Parisian press published as such this first meeting of the envoys.

But there was more important news to be gathered at this meeting than was discovered by the press of Paris. The Journal's correspondent obtained it, and the Journal publishes to-day the surprising terms which the Spanish Commissioners are now prepared to spring suddenly upon their American colleagues.

Thus it happens that the Journal will furnish interesting news to-day by cable to its contemporaries across the water. It was, in fact, the news of the banquet. But the papers of Paris must publish it second hand.

TERMS WHICH OUR ENVOYS ARE ORDERED TO SECURE.

Absolutely No Cession by Spain of Any Part of the Philippines Without the Consent of the United States Having Been First Obtained.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Gil Blas says: "The American Commission, before leaving President McKinley, received from him very precise instructions from which the Commissioners cannot depart. The following is the text of their instructions:

- FIRST,** Spain to cede absolute sovereignty over the whole of the island of Luzon.
- SECOND,** The other islands of the archipelago to be replaced under the dominion of Spain on condition that a liberal government is accorded to the inhabitants.
- THIRD,** Complete separation of Church and State in the Philippines.
- FOURTH,** Spain cannot cede any other islands in the group to any foreign Power without America's consent.
- FIFTH,** The United States shall enjoy for all time the same commercial privileges as the most favored nations, not excepting Spain herself.

AMAZING DEMANDS THAT SPAIN IS ABOUT TO MAKE.

Will Insist on the Right to Sell to the Highest Cash Bidder All the Islands Unclaimed by Uncle Sam in the Philippine Archipelago.

By James Creelman.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—I managed to get to-day from an unimpeachable source an accurate statement of the whole Spanish diplomatic plan to be presented to the Peace Commission. These are the points of the Spanish brief which the Spanish Commissioners are instructed to support by every means in their power:

- FIRST,** Nothing beyond a port and coaling station in the Philippines to be ceded to the United States; actual territory already in military possession of the United States does not justify a demand for more than these.
- SECOND,** If Spain must withdraw her sovereignty in the Philippines she will insist on her right to sell the portion remaining to her to the highest cash bidder.
- THIRD,** A favored tariff in all of her lost territory for Spanish textiles.
- FOURTH,** United States may have the Island of Guam.
- FIFTH,** The Power whose sovereignty prevails at Manila to bear the entire Philippine debt.
- SIXTH,** The entire Cuban debt prior to the last revolt to be saddled on Cuba.

THE DONS AT FEAST WITH UNCLE SAM.

How the Ice Was Broken: Castillo Introduced Ambassador Porter to the Spanish, Porter Then Introduced His Countrymen.

Special Cable Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
By James Creelman.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—When the Spanish and American Peace Commissioners had eaten the wonderful breakfast provided to-day by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, when all the scraping, bowing and little-tattle was over, and the crumbs were swept from the flower-laden board, where the French Prime Minister beamed amiably upon the overfed Peace Commission, I managed to get from an unimpeachable source an accurate statement of the whole Spanish diplomatic plan.

The points of the Spanish brief which the Peace Commissioners are instructed to support by historical precedent and by every means in their power may be summarized as follows:

1. That nothing beyond a port and coaling station in the Philippines should be ceded to the United States; the actual amount of Philippine territory in de facto possession of the military forces of the United States does not justify the demand for the annexation of Luzon or any of the islands of the archipelago; no precedent can be cited for basing pretensions to such an enormous amount of territory upon the military results accomplished.

A Trick for Intervention.

2. If Spanish sovereignty must be withdrawn from the Philippines, Spain's Commissioners will insist that the United States can have no equitable claim to prevent Spain's disposing of those portions of the archipelago that may remain to her, by selling them to the highest bidder and for ready money. The Spanish Cabinet considers that unless Spain can retain the whole archipelago with the exception of a port and coaling station—which Sagasta is ready to cede to the United States—then it is desirable to get rid of the Philippines altogether, for to hold them and assert her rule there would be altogether beyond her resources. Sagasta has a secret hope that by withdrawing Spanish sovereignty altogether in the Philippines he may induce Germany, France, Russia and Austria to insist that the question be decided by international conference, where Spain's case would have greater chance of success, owing to urgent petitions from the manufacturing districts of Spain.

We to Pay Philippine Debt.

3. The Commissioners will endeavor to secure a favored tariff in Porto Rico, Cuba and such portions of the Philippines as the United States may annex, for Spanish textiles.

4. No objection will be offered by the commissioners to cede to the United States the Island of Guam.

5. The entire debt of the Philippines is to remain with the power whose sovereignty shall prevail at Manila, and to be guaranteed by the customs receipts.

6. The entire Cuban debt incurred previous to the last insurrection to be saddled upon Cuba and guaranteed by the customs and other revenues of the island.

It was a wonderful breakfast. All the American commissioners were present, accompanied by Ambassador Porter and Henry Vigneaud, the faithful, veteran First Secretary of the Embassy. Only four Spanish commissioners were present, General Cordero not having reached Paris.

The Spaniards were accompanied by Ambassador Castillo, the First Secretary of the Embassy. Senor Castillo presented General Porter to the Spanish commissioners and General Porter introduced them to the American commissioners. Three of the Spaniards spoke English, but not one American spoke Spanish.

At the head of the breakfast table sat Delcasse and Premier Brisson.

Each Spaniard had an American commissioner beside him. War was avoided as a topic calculated to interfere with digestion.

The only thing significant in the conversation which occurred informally around the table was the peculiar emphasis with which each Spaniard informed his American neighbor that Spain was very, very poor, again and again the poverty of Spain was gently, pathetically pressed upon the attention of the American commissioners.

Such soft voices, such dark, poetic eyes, such amiable, friendly glances and the scent of roses and lilacs hung in the sunlight air at the feast of love!

Spain was so poor; so very poor. Again and again the Spaniards lapsed the tragic impetuosity of their country. This was the keynote of the meeting. It showed clearly that Spain's plan is to raise money out of her defeat.

Dealing with Shopkeepers.

Sagasta told the commissioners when he sent them to Paris that they would have to deal with a nation of shopkeepers, and so to-day they gently harped on money.

When breakfast was nearly over Chairman Day turned to Delcasse and said in a hard, dry voice:

"Now that we have commenced so auspiciously I hope we shall be able to bring our work to a conclusion satisfactorily to all concerned."

The French Minister rubbed his hands softly and replied:

"Nothing will delight France more than to see two nations with which we are upon excellent terms of friendship settle their differences in a manner satisfactory to both. France has been highly honored by having been selected as the arena for the working out of the conditions of peace. Personally I feel honored because it has fallen to my lot to introduce the Peace Commissioners. My work is now done, I shall keep in the background and watch with profound interest and firm hope the result of your deliberations."

The two Commissions will meet for the first time on Saturday, and already a stumbling block has been reached. Nobody can tell how the presiding officer is to be chosen. Diplomatic history has been searched in vain for a precedent. It is likely that Day and Bliss may alternate as chairmen.

Dewey's Report May Change All.

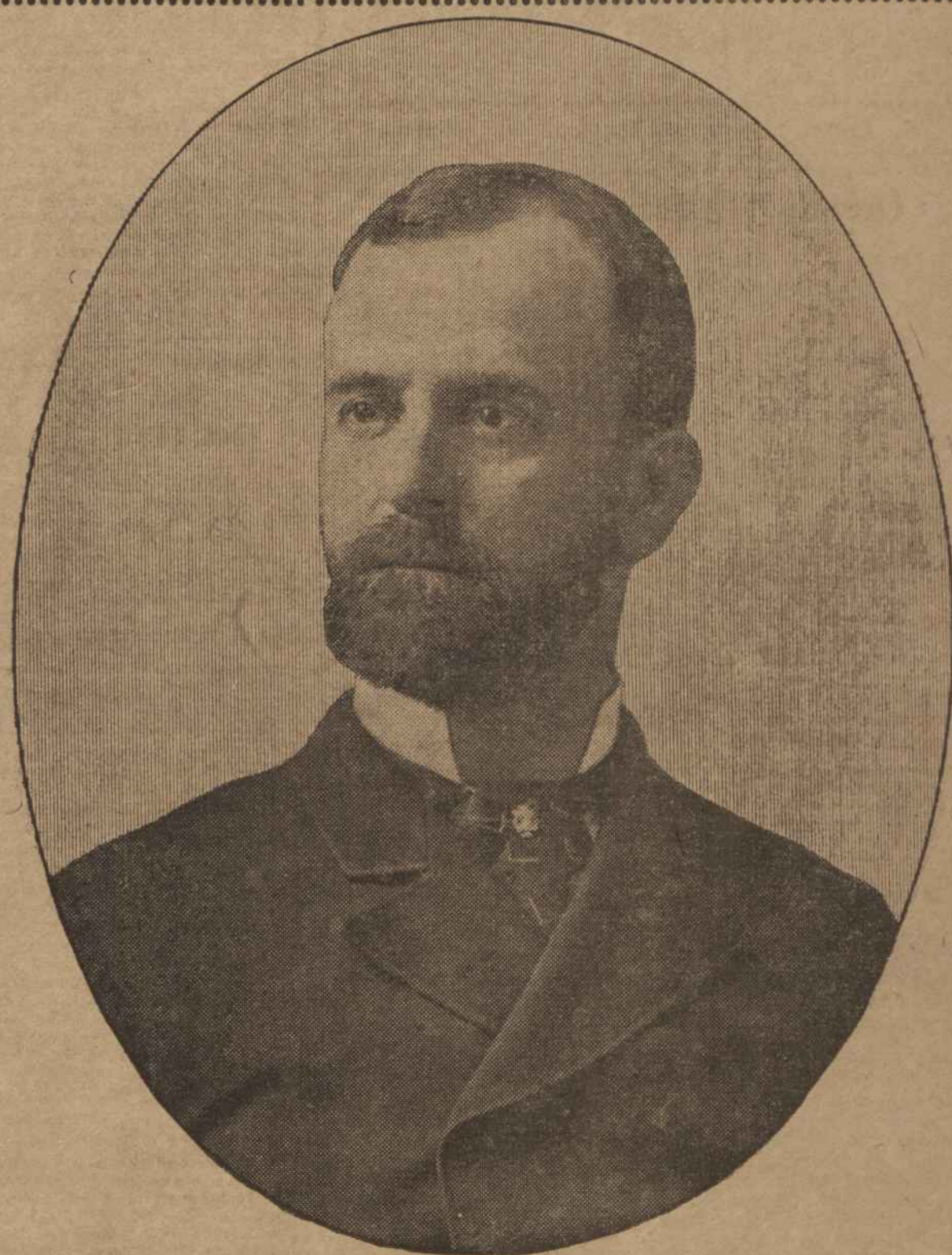
General Merritt, who is due in Paris on Monday morning, is the bearer of important dispatches from Admiral Dewey, giving his views at length upon what the United States, from strategic and commercial points of view, ought and ought not to demand in the Philippines and the Caroline Islands.

It is said here that Dewey and the officers of the fleet at Manila would be very sorry to see the United States annex anything in the Philippines beyond a port and coaling station, which, with the Island of Guam, would be an ample guarantee, in their opinion, of all the United States' interests in that part of the world.

Dewey's report, which he was instructed to make on this subject and which he did so very reluctantly, is awaited with great interest by the Commissioners, as it may radically modify the demands that will be made in regard to the Philippines.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE HILL-CROKER-M'LAUGHLIN BATTLE OVER CANDIDATES.

Hill's Attitude of Disloyalty in 1896 Has Evidently Destroyed His Influence Utterly—Murphy Has All the Power Formerly Divided with Hill.



Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Democratic Nominee for Governor of the State of New York.

Cummings's Pen Picture of Justice Van Wyck.

By Amos J. Cummings.

I HAVE known Justice Van Wyck for many years. He has all the traits of his Holland ancestry. In the days of William the Silent he would have been a trusted councillor. Eminent in manner, reserved in the expression of opinions, deliberate and not impulsive, he is a man who can safely be trusted with the administration of public affairs. His integrity is ingrained; his escutcheon unstained.

A lover of books, he delights in literary association. He recognized the eminent intellectuality of Henry Ward Beecher and was an intimate friend of that great divine. To the staunchness of his Dutch blood he adds an energy derived from Celtic ancestors, his mother being one of the distinguished Maverick family of South Carolina.

The Justice was born in Augusta, Ga., in the ancestral hall of the Maywicks. His father, although a native of New York, was visiting Augusta at the time. The Justice was educated in the University of North Carolina. Here he was a classmate of Hannis Taylor, late Minister to Spain. Van Wyck captured nearly all the prizes at college, and won a brilliant reputation for oratory.

He has lived in New York from early childhood. When only twenty-one years old, he married a Southern lady of great beauty and charming manner. Since then he has resided in Brooklyn. He has a modest home at No. 172 Hancock street, where his friends are always welcome.

The Justice is a leading layman in the Episcopal diocese in Long Island. He is a senior warden in the church of the Rev. Dr. Backus, and an intimate friend and legal adviser of Bishop Littlejohn. He takes an active interest in church work. He has served several years as president of the Holland Society, and was succeeded in this office by his brother, the Mayor. Entirely unassuming among his friends, he has a rare faculty of repartee, and enjoys good company.

Justice Van Wyck is a politician of the old school. The present political contest, so far as he is concerned, will be mainly and outspoken. He believes in the people, and has every confidence in them. The dark lantern in politics, he regards as not only useless, but worthless. In giving advice to a young lawyer who was just entering political life, he said: "Always trust the people. When you try to fool them you fool yourself. There are more victories than defeats in an open and manly fight."

The Justice, like his brother, is reserved in manner, and has few or no confidants. Yet, there is nothing of the aristocrat about him. He is one of the most approachable of men, courteous to all, and as affable as Nature itself.

As a jurist, he stands pre-eminent. In the many years of his service upon the bench of the Supreme Court, very few of his decisions have been reversed. His court room is as cheery as his home. There is no browbeating and no display of impatience. He takes particular interest in young lawyers, and corrects errors in their papers as a labor of love rather than an annoyance. Among the members of the bar, while always balancing the scales of justice evenly, he is extremely popular.

His political affiliations have ever been Democratic. A student of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, he has always been loyal to party ties. While devoted to his party, however, he never swerves from his allegiance to public interests. He believes in Democracy and Democratic methods. All party disagreements, in his opinion, ought to be settled within and not without party lines.

A model citizen, he ought to make a model Governor. There is an evenness in his temperament and his character that endears him to all who know him. He never flies off in a tangent, nor becomes the slave of an enthusiastic spirit. As the canvass wears warm, he will grow in the estimation of the people.

His love of the country has never been smothered by the blaudishments of city life. An ardent devotee of the wheel, while on his summer vacations, he makes the acquaintance of nearly every farmer within a circle of twenty miles. In family life the Justice is a model. He is devoted to his wife and children, and has frequently said that the happiest hours of his life are those spent at home.

The Justice is well known to prominent men throughout the Union. He has had close associations with such statesmen as Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, William J. Stone, of Missouri, and William C. Whitney, of New York. He was Gorman's acquaintance in the Presidential campaign in 1884. Gorman was then chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, and Van Wyck chairman of the Kings County Committee. While handling his own part of the campaign